

The Intelligencer

Office: Nos. 25 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

In "Reader" at Fairmount, will address a course to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y., no doubt he will receive the attention desired in his note of the 20th ult.

STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

Major May on the Stand—Judge Key called by the Defense.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—In the Star route trial this morning Senator May, of Texas, testified that in 1878 and 1879 he was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Postoffice and Post Roads. He was asked if he had not frequently called upon the Postmaster General and Second Assistant Postmaster General, while acting as Chairman of that committee, with the object of securing an increase and the expedition of the Star routes in his State. The question was objected to by the prosecution because none of the routes named in the indictment were in Texas.

Mr. Ingersoll said it was proper to show that Brady had not been influenced by pecuniary motives, but rather by the advice of the whole Administration. Immediately upon Senator May leaving the stand, he intended to call the then Postmaster General, Judge Key, to show what that policy had been, and then they were through with this matter, unless the prosecution could bring some perjury to General Key.

The Court said this Court was established by the act of Congress. He did not propose to allow the defendant to screen himself by producing Postmaster Generals and Senators and Representatives to show a policy of bribery. The policy of the Government is to be established in the indictment.

The Supreme Court had declared that in their interpretation of the debates in Congress they were not to be bound by the testimony of the witnesses called by the Government. The policy of the Government is to be established in the indictment.

Mr. Ingersoll said he wished to show by the testimony of Mr. May that in reality the Postmaster General, and not General Brady, was responsible for the indictment laid down by the prosecution, and that Mr. Brady followed it.

An exception was noted, and the witness allowed to step down.

Ex-Postmaster General Key was called. A number of questions which related to the general policy of the Government were asked by the Court because the witness could not speak particularly of any of the routes named in the indictment.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

McSWEENEY ON STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

How Congress Took the President's Veto of the River and Harbor Bill—His Opinion That It Has Only a Big Seal Coined in Its Language—Capital Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Judge McSweeney, leading counsel for the defense in the Star route cases, thinks General Sherman's testimony to-day the best yet taken. He says that he has now retired to military terms and tactics, that he has now retired from Atlanta to the sea. He thinks the case will come to a speedy end, and from the fact that he was sent parading of the flowing bowl with the jury his conjecture will probably come true.

The Senate will get through with the Sundry Civil bill to-morrow. Adjournment will take place either Friday or Monday.

O. S. Long, of Wheeling, is in the city.

W. W. Corcoran, the Washington millionaire, has returned from Deer Park. After a short sojourn at Fairquaker Springs, he will go back to the first named place.

Mr. Cannon, ex-Delegate from Utah, says the Commission sent there will effect no good, and that it was organized for political purposes.

SOME GRIVED, SOME PLEASED.

Over the President's Veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—General surprise is manifested on all sides at the action of the President in vetoing the river and harbor bill. There is no question but what a strong New York influence was brought to bear in the premises, and although he last spring endorsed in a special message the improvement of the Mississippi, the sums provided for the numerous push craft streams afforded him an excuse for a veto.

Western Republican Congressmen believe it will cost the party many a vote. Eastern members express little concern over it.

Ben Wilson approves of the President's course, and regards the bill as a big seal coined in fine language.

Representative Hoeg feels much disappointment.

Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, Chairman of the Mississippi Improvement Committee will to-morrow present his \$6,000,000 bill for the Mississippi river to the House. If there was sufficient representation in Congress an attempt would be made to pass the bill over the veto, but as the attendance in the lower branch has dwindled down to almost nothing there is little encouragement for those who endorse such a course.

Congressman Vanborne, of Missouri, who is the only Republican from that State, who has taken a great pride in the Missouri river, is greatly grieved. He says the small streams should be improved. The Little Kanawha he stated gives transportation to as much in the way of products as does the upper Mississippi. If it were not for the small streams the products of the country would not find their way to the Ohio, Mississippi and the Gulf. The Secretary of War stated that there is \$4,000,000 of unexpended balance which he can use at his discretion until the new bill passes. With such a fund he can prevent works now under way from going to rot.

A SLANDER REUTED.

Bishop Peck's Reply to the Tales of His Slanderers.

ST. PAUL, Miss., August 1.—A report that a sister of Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Church, was lying at the point of death in Columbus and wholly dependent on friends, having been published, Mr. Cluffe, of Minneapolis, sent a paper containing a copy of his article to Bishop Peck, and has received the following reply:

DEAR BROTHER—I thank you for your kind note. My sister is lying in her only daughter, where she has had a home for several years, and is tenderly cared for. I am too feeble to go to her, but every day I send her my love and prayers, and by faithful friends. I know the importance of these visits, but if fifty years of life will not protect my reputation, words can not. There is now a little prospect of my beloved sister's recovery. Pray for her and for my brother. J. W. Peck.

The Licking River.

CINCINNATI, O., August 1.—Shortly before noon the Licking river, at the mouth of opposite this city, began to assume alarming proportions. The rise from above came into the low water of the Ohio with such force as to cause great damage. It was impossible to keep barges tied along the shore from the angry flood. Everything was swept from Swift's landing, including ten barges of coal, ten of coke, one of stone and one empty barge. The barge coal float entered the loss of ten barges, four of which struck a pier of the railroad bridge and sunk. Gatchell lost a boat house and Charles Spinks lost a boat-load of lumber and two barges of stone. C. Ross lost one empty barge and one float. The hull of the old steamboat Champion No. 1 was torn from its fastenings and sunk. The favorite boating house of Charles Forber, with a number of skiffs, was carried down the river, also the pleasure boat May Be. The total loss is roughly estimated at \$50,000. The river had risen over 25 feet since last night and is still running with great fury.

A late dispatch says the total damage by the Licking river flood is now estimated at \$100,000. It includes 40 coal barges, barges, floats, and a few stone floats and slight damage to the steamers Vint Shinkle, Ben Franklin and Jennie Campbell. The Licking is still running out horribly.

The Fire on the Steamship Gellert.

LONDON, August 1.—During the fire on the steamship Gellert the cabin passengers remained drawn up upon deck, awaiting orders. Most of the steerage passengers were Polish Jews, who howled and screamed horribly. The course of the vessel was changed so as to bring her into the most frequent track of shipping. When the deck was cut the iron was found to be red hot. If the fire continued a few moments longer it must have communicated with the staterooms a large quantity of iron, when it would have been impossible to save the ship.

Hooper Not in Disgrace.

CINCINNATI, O., August 1.—A San Francisco dispatch of yesterday regarding the charges against Captain Hooper, of the revenue cutter Corwin, says it is not correct in placing him in Washington, he is here, He

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO

OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

His Beliefs It Contains Some Good Provisions, but is Overwhelmed by Local Improvements Privileged For, and the Executive Aggregate Amount Appropriated.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—The House was about to adjourn to-day when a message was received from the President announcing his disapproval of the River and Harbor appropriation bill, and the members immediately became attentive as the clerk read the document, which was ordered printed. The reading was only once interrupted, and that was when a hearty laugh greeted the sentence, "Thus as a bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support."

Beyond this there was no manifestation of approval or disapproval of the President's action, and as soon as the reading was concluded the House adjourned.

Following is the full text of the veto: TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: Having watched with much interest the progress of House bill No. 6242, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair and preservation of certain works on the rivers and harbors and for other purposes," and having since it was received carefully examined it, after mature consideration I am constrained to return it herewith to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, without my signature and with my objections, to be returned to the House of Representatives, and the bill is clearly for the general welfare and most beneficial in its character. Two of the objects for which provision is made, were by me considered so important, that I felt it my duty to direct to them the attention of Congress. In my annual message in December last, I urged the vital importance of legislation for the reclaiming of the marshes and for the establishment of harbor lines along the Potomac river, and by a special message, I recommended appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river. It is not necessary that I say that when my signature would make the bill appropriate for these and other valuable national objects, it is with great reluctance, and only under a sense of duty, that I withhold it.

My principal objection to the bill is, that it contains appropriations for purposes not for the common defense or general welfare of the United States. These provisions are contrary to the entire benefit of particular localities in which it is proposed to make improvements. I regard such appropriation of public money as being entirely unauthorized by the Constitution, and I feel more bound to withhold my signature from the bill because of the peculiar evils which manifestly result from this violation of the constitution. Appropriations of money for local objects tend to increase in number and in amount. As citizens of one State find that the money, to raise which the country is taxed, is to be expended for local objects, they demand similar benefits for themselves, and it is not unnatural they should seek to indemnify themselves for such of the public money expended for their own objects. Similar improvements in their own localities. Thus as the bill becomes more objectionable it secures more support. This result is inevitable, and necessity follows neglect to observe the constitutional limitations imposed upon the law making power.

Appropriations for the river and harbor improvements have under the influences to which I have alluded, increased year by year out of proportion to the progress of the country. The amount appropriated in 1870 was \$4,845,175; in 1880 \$8,375,000; in 1878 \$9,435,175; in 1880 \$8,976,500; and in 1881, \$11,451,300, while by the present act there is appropriated \$18,743,800.

While feeling every disposition to leave to the legislature the responsibility of determining what amount should be appropriated for the purposes of the bill, so long as the appropriations are confined to the objects indicated by the grant of power, I cannot escape the conclusion that a part of the law-making power of the Government, the duty devolves upon me to withhold my signature from a bill containing appropriations which, in my opinion, exceed the amount of the money which the Constitution has authorized to be expended, and which, in my opinion, cannot be made economically and advantageously. Extravagant expenditure of public money is an evil not to be measured by the value of the money to be expended, but by the extent to which it sustains a greater injury in the demoralizing effects produced on those who are entrusted with official duty through all the ramifications of the Government. These objections could be removed, and every constitutional objection readily obviated, should Congress enact that one-half only of the aggregate amount provided for in the bill be appropriated for expenditure during the first year, and that the sum so appropriated be expended only for such objects as are specified in the bill. The Secretary of War, under the direction of the President shall determine, provided that in no case shall the expenditure for any one purpose exceed the sum now designated by the bill for that purpose. I feel authorized to make this suggestion, in view of the duty imposed upon the President by the Constitution to recommend to the consideration of Congress such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and in view of the fact that the public works which are now in progress, shall suffer no injury. Congress will also convene again in four months when this whole subject will be open for their consideration. CHESTER A. AFTON.

THE AMALGAMATED CONVENTION.

First Day's Session of the Iron and Steel Workers.

CHICAGO, August 1.—About two hundred and fifty delegates to the Amalgamated Association of Iron Workers convened this morning, representing every section of the country, and being in appearance a most intelligent class of men. Mayor Harrison, welcoming them, announced that he was in thorough sympathy with them. President Jarrett made a brief speech, and Mr. Carpenter, of Springfield, urged the necessity of organization, and presented the benefits to be derived from the workingmen taking an active interest in politics. The Association then closed its doors, and the secret session began.

The afternoon session was taken up in the appointment of committees and laying out the work for the remainder of the session. Nothing of interest to the public was done. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Indeed!

NEW YORK, August 1.—At a meeting of the National Life Association this afternoon the following cable dispatch was read:

The government forbids the volunteers wearing uniforms abroad. The match will be impossible unless the team is permitted to shoot as civilians.

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MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK.

THE LAST DAY OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Brief Synopsis of the Lectures of Doctors Wright and Sims—A Platform Meeting and Farewell Services Last Evening—The Departure of the Visitors.

Special Report for the Intelligencer.

MOUNTAIN LAKE PARK, August 1.—Tuesday being the closing day of the Assembly the exercises were less largely attended. The usual normal classes, teachers' conference, and services of song were held, and two lectures were delivered. The morning lecture was delivered by Rev. A. W. Wright on the subject, "The Old Bible or the New Bible, which?" and the following is a brief synopsis:

REV. A. W. WRIGHT'S LECTURE.

In the beginning the famous tributes of P. O. Colveridge, Webster and Faber to King James' version were noted, and these tributes enforced attention to the danger of change. The birth, growth and death of language were then illustrated, and it was shown that the dead words in the old version needed a burial, and that they must be supplanted by the living words of the new version. Revision is demanded by the improved condition of the critical Greek text, and the necessity of the preservation of the language was given, and it was shown how errors might easily have crept into the old version.

The difficulties of translation were then shown, first, in the conception of the Greek ideas, and secondly, in the expression of the same. The illustrations on the blackboard were of great beauty, and the congregation was impressed with its ability to comprehend the Greek idea, and to express it in our own language. A short history of this language was given, and it was shown how errors might easily have crept into the old version.

The speaker concluded by showing that the New Version will be accepted, the people will be benefited, and the well, but the New Version itself will be revised, the scholars being compelled to yield to the people in their demands for an idiomatic translation.

A VICTIM OF JESSE JAMES.

The Highwayman's Widow Returns a Stolen Watch to a Philanthropist.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—During the year 1880 John J. Dovey, now deceased, was the owner of a coal mine in Kentucky, which was in charge of his son Charles, of this city. One day while young Mr. Dovey was sitting in his office he heard the tramp of horses feet outside and the next day four men entered and one of them, presenting a revolver at his head, demanded his money. Mr. Dovey replied that as the funds to pay off the hands had not yet arrived there was no money about the premises. This did not satisfy the road agents the leader of whom made a demand that the safe should be opened. Their direction being acceded to the ruffians were rewarded by finding some change amounting to about \$100, and a box of cigars. After each of them had lit one of the latter they pocketed the money with as much relief as though it amounted to thousands of dollars. Finally the establishment was opened, and the enterprise was fairly launched. The assured confidence and the ready compliance of the new business as well as the anticipation of success. Cheerful gentlemen moved about the room ready to receive attentively the expected crowds of customers. There was the exhilaration of a new business, and every line of the proprietor's face was radiant with pride in the "Garrett Guards" and have a desire that they may always acquire themselves with credit. This they did, and were commended for their fine behavior and highly respected by all. By and by the business was so successful that the proprietor was able to purchase a fine residence on the city of Philadelphia. The nature and causes of these failures were next considered. The first issue of life efforts, which is sometimes called a failure, is when the wishes, plans and hopes we have cherished are never realized. The second is when the business does not do and become what we ought. To every human being is given a measure of power, great or small, but many a glorious hope has been tearfully stifled and laid in a cold grave, because it could not survive the bondage of a false advertisement. Human failures drop from the tree of life like blighted apples from our orchard trees. An insect in the bud, a canker worm at the core, frost and drought and devouring enemies multiply the number.

The speaker then gave a short sketch of the various boys who had been his playmates in youth, and showed that but few had achieved a large success. The main cause of failure, and these were as follows: 1. Failures through defects and weaknesses of character. 2. Failures from carrying needless weights.

And the first head were placed failures from a spirit of dishonesty, from indolence, from false pride, and false notions of success. Under the second head were placed failures from foolish spending, from habits of vicious indulgence, and from neglect of the body. On Sunday evening the lecture was extensively explained, and the lecture was extended with the following story:

Ralph Cranston dreamed of a three-fold vision. He was somewhere to see a hand, in air or cloud, that held a "cuff" which he years ago had put on the trunk of the tree. The village mayor with his slender cane making a geometrical figure, with two admirers offered him the village school. He was Faith Pilgrimage's College, he had the heart-shaped jewel, and the mother's farm became his treasure. The village school his empire and his school-girl sweetheart his long love. Go thou, O dreamer, and do likewise.

THE END.

Everybody seems to be satisfied with the results of the Assembly. Dr. Masson and Superintendent Davis are especially jubilant, and say that their most sanguine expectations have been realized. The visitors are rapidly departing, and quiet will now reign supreme until the camp meeting begins. This meeting will open in about ten days, and will remain ten days longer.

Railway Collision.

CHICAGO, August 1.—A special train from South Bend, Ind., says two freight trains on the Lake Shore, just west of that city, this morning, collided. Cars to the number of sixty piled on each other and the engines taking fire burned up. The engines were buried under the debris but were rescued just before the flames reached them. There were tramps on the train and four of them insist that seven of their comrades are in the burning mass. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

The Course of the Western Union.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The probable course of the Western Union is an uncertain quantity in the stock market. Operators who have been posted on previous advances say insiders have sold heavily and advise short sales. Others say that the company will be prepared to buy heavily and put the stock to par this month.

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Everybody seems to be satisfied with the results of the Assembly. Dr. Masson and Superintendent Davis are especially jubilant, and say that their most sanguine expectations have been realized. The visitors are rapidly departing, and quiet will now reign supreme until the camp meeting begins. This meeting will open in about ten days, and will remain ten days longer.

Railway Collision.

CHICAGO, August 1.—A special train from South Bend, Ind., says two freight trains on the Lake Shore, just west of that city, this morning, collided. Cars to the number of sixty piled on each other and the engines taking fire burned up. The engines were buried under the debris but were rescued just before the flames reached them. There were tramps on the train and four of them insist that seven of their comrades are in the burning mass. The loss is estimated at \$150,000.

The Course of the Western Union.

NEW YORK, August 1.—The probable course of the Western Union is an uncertain quantity in the stock market. Operators who have been posted on previous advances